

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

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He will be Commissioner of Bonds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Back," opposite Mansion House, north side.

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KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
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OF H. EVANS, ALSO THAT OF MORRIS & business, at the same place occupied by H. Evans, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

BLISS & WEAVER,
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MERCHANT & SMITH,
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WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, and Cold Showers,
Jacks, Wrenches, Traps, and Fano Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.

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Oral and Written Estimates, and all kinds of COOKING PARLO and RESTAURANT Cleaned, Washed, and Polished, and all kinds of work done in the most workmanlike manner.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and
Hoarseness.

BUMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec. 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its influence in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EDEN KNIGHT, M.D.

A. H. MORTLEY, Esq. of Ureca, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral on my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or use any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 7, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our friends.

WILLIAM CONKLIN, M.D.

AMOS LEE, Esq. of Montreal, La., writes, Jan. 30, 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which continued for several weeks; took every medicine without relief; finally tried your Cherry Pectoral at the advice of my clergyman. The first dose relieved the distress in my throat and lungs; the second removed the inflammation from my chest. Your medicine is the cheapest as well as the best we can use, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the most valuable to our kind."

Asthma or Phthisis, and Bronchitis.
WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I am performing a marvelous cure in this case. It is a case of Asthma, with all its symptoms of oppression, and it is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. DICKS, M.D.

A. A. HAMBY, M.D. of Adams, Missouri, Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.
Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to these the Cherry Pectoral affords relief and comfort.

Avery Hays, Esq. of New York, writes, March 5, 1856: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral for a long time, and I can say that it has done for my wife what no other medicine has done for her. She had been for many months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid could be procured save her own death. She was steadily failing, until, one day, she was taken with a severe cold, which she thought was the end of her. She used your Cherry Pectoral, and to her surprise, she found that she was getting better, and she continued to use it until she was cured. She is now as well as ever, and she is a great proof of the virtues of your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with gratitude and regard, OLIVANDER SHELLEY, or SHELLEYVILLE."

Consumption.
Do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the most skillful chemists in the world, and it cures all kinds of lung troubles, the high merits of its virtues. -Philadelphia Ledger.

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ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,

Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store,
G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, — Courts, SS.
A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 53, declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

EDWARD H. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD H. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JOHN T. LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
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PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, etc.,
May 13, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish naval supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1859, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 16th of June next. This proposal must be enclosed in "Proposals for Naval Supplies," Bureau of Construction, etc., and they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective yards, or the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portion will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Others must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserve the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed expedient.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, etc., of the yard where received, and to the satisfaction in the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. These offers must be forwarded as directed, and be notified, and the contract will be made as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agent named by them.

Security in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part on or before the 15th June, one-fourth part on or before the 15th July, and the remainder by the 15th August, 1859. The remaining classes to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st October next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st November next, and the remainder on or before the 1st December next, unless earlier required with a notice of twelve days, comprising all deliveries, for the proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, shall be to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the Bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.
I, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective navy yards, all the articles named in the classes herewith annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules thereof, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, dated 13th of May, 1858. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ———, or to ———, for

THE YEOMAN:

Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

S. I. M. MAJOR & COMPANY.

S. I. M. MAJOR, Editor.

FRANKFORT:

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

RANKIN R. REVILL,

OF OWEN.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,

WILLIAM PATTIE.

FOR SHERIFF,

W. S. DEHONEY.

FOR JAILER,

JOHN J. SMITH.

COUNTY ATTORNEY,

E. A. W. ROBERTS.

FOR CORONER,

H. S. MOORE.

FOR ASSESSOR,

PETER JETT.

FOR SURVEYOR,

W. F. GRAHAM.

One of Rix Raz's Guns Spiked.

The Hon (7) George R. McKee who is traveling over the State vilifying the Democratic party and its members, is in the habit of retelling amongst other things, the contemptible slander that the Clerk of the last House of Representatives, enrolling a bill that did not pass the Legislature. He brings forward this falsehood, on all occasions as a strong reason why he should be elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier thus disposes of this Know Nothing dodge. It seems that a bill for the encouragement of the fine arts was by some mistake enrolled when it had been rejected by the House. Here is the history of it:

The bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Ripley, a Know Nothing. See Senate Journal 1857-8, page 653, which passed almost unanimously, by the Senate.

The bill was sent immediately to the lower House, and was there defeated by a vote of 41 to 16. (See House Journal, page 630.) The bill was then reported back to the Senate by one of the clerks of the lower House immediately, as having been rejected by that House. (See Senate Journal, page 654.) And the next we see of the bill is, that it was reported by the assistant Secretary of State to the Senate, signed and approved by the Governor. (See Senate Journal, page 676.)

Everybody knows that, according to the rules of the Legislature, each bill that is passed is to be signed, first by the Speaker of the House in which it originated, and as this bill originated in the Senate, where the Speaker and clerks were all Know Nothings, and was returned back to the Senate by a Democratic clerk as having been rejected by the lower House, who, in all good conscience, is to blame, if any blame can be attached to doing so.

Is it the clerks of the lower House? These inefficient men he speaks of—or is it the infallible clerks of the Senate? that he thinks are so competent. Why everybody knows that it was the clerks of the Senate. I do not attribute any dishonesty or incompetency to them. For I am fully satisfied that the Speaker and clerks of the Senate are competent officers, and high-minded and honorable gentlemen, and are incapable of doing as acts, intentionally, that would be in the slightest degree censurable. I know them all, and know them to be perfect gentlemen; and the same with equal propriety can be said of the Speaker and clerks of the lower House. I, therefore, conclude in my mind that, in the hurry and bustle of business, it being the last day of the session, the bill referred to was enrolled by the clerks of the Senate, or some person for them, through a mistake, and not done intentionally.

Could any thing be more contemptible, than this low contemptible trick of a low and contemptible demagogue? Were the facts as he states them strictly true, it would be enough in all conscience, but when their falsity is so completely established by the journals of the House and Senate, the political trickster who is trying to foist himself into office by such means, must appear to all respectable men as the very smallest potatoe of a very small class of very small potatoe politicians. George R. McKee is a fit finale of "the great American party of Kentucky." He certainly is little enough for the tail end of anything.

The English Government and the Right of Search.

By the arrival of the last steamer from Europe, we have the reviews of the British Government as to the action of their cruisers in boarding and firing into American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico. The question being asked the Ministry, the following reply was made:

"Mr. Fitzgerald said the government had no official information, but they had reason to believe the reports had been exaggerated. They were as anxious as the American Government to avoid all cause of complaint, and strict orders had been issued to the officers on the stations to be especially cautious."

It will be seen that the orders given to the officers on the station are not to abandon the practice of searching and detention of American merchantmen, but to be "especially cautious" how they perform that duty. The right is still insisted upon, which the American Government has emphatically denied, and the continued exercise of which it will regard as such an attack upon our nationality as to compel us to resort to war against the aggressor. Great Britain must either formally abandon her pretensions of right to search our vessels, or she must abstain from any attempt to carry it out in practice, or peaceful relations with her cannot be maintained.

It having been reported that E. A. W. Roberts, the Democratic candidate for County Attorney, is ineligible, we have been requested by him to publish the following certificate, from which it will be seen that he was sworn in to practice in the Magistrate's Court, at Graefenburg, Shelby county, on the 24th day of June, 1856, nearly two years ago. This, we presume, will be sufficient to set this matter at rest:

E. A. W. Roberts having produced his license to practice law, took oath in said Court, required by the Constitution, whereupon he is admitted to the bar, June the 24th, 1856.

The above is a true copy on record in my office, given under my hand as Justice of the Peace for Shelby county, this 15th day of June, 1858.

W. L. McBRIDE, J. P. S. C.

More Legid.
The Very Know Nothing papers are making a great deal of noise over the fact that Mr. SAYES, a Know Nothing, assisted the clerks of our last House of Representatives. With about as much truth as usually belongs to Know Nothing assertions, they say that Mr. SAYES was the only man qualified to discharge the duties of Clerk. They go into perfect ecstasies over his extraordinary gifts in that particular. They usually wind up these exhausting eulogies with the assertion that, two or three acts are published as laws which were never passed by the Legislature. This may be so, and it may not be so. If not, it is on a par with most Know Nothing statements and should take its proper place in the ranks of Know Nothing arguments. If it is so, it only goes to show the absurdity of their panegyrics upon Mr. SAYES. Mr. SAYES is the very man appointed by Mr. McCARTHY to finish up the business of the Legislature after that body adjourned. It was his duty to prepare the House bills for publication, and if bills are published which were never passed by the Legislature, it is Mr. SAYES'S fault, and not the fault of anybody else. If Mr. SAYES is such a wonderfully competent Clerk, and such an uncommon smart man, and such an "intense American" witful, how happens it that he did not discharge the duties entrusted to him by Mr. McCARTHY, with more fidelity and correctness.

We should like to hear the alleged blunder reconciled with Mr. SAYES'S alleged remarkable clerical qualifications. We suppose it can be done, but we are somewhat curious as to the *modus operandi*. Let those who showed so conclusively that the attempt of Geo. R. McKee to repeal the School law and appropriate the School Fund, was convincing evidence of his friendship for Common Schools—take up this knotty question. It needs elucidation as it stands now.

The British Outrage—No War.

The steam ship Asia left Liverpool on the 29th of May and arrived at New York on the 10th of this month. The news of importance is that Lord PALMERSTON has been overthrown, and Lord DERBY is again at the head of the British Ministry. Prompt measures have been taken to put a stop to the outrages being committed on American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. Two British steamers had been dispatched in search of the ship, with peremptory orders for her to cease her espionage over our vessels. It is understood that not only the most ample satisfaction will be made to our government, but that the officers of the offending cruisers will be punished.

As the New York Herald would say, this is exactly what we predicted in our great article on the state of affairs in Europe. It is well.

The "Ignorance" Candidate and his friends—Elegant and highly perfumed extract of Prentice.

George D. Prentice vs. D. George Prentice.

THE ASSERTION.
"His (George R. McKee) opponents find that the public printing fraud has been exposed, and have already invented another in regard to his opposition to common schools. George is emphatically a common school advocate—Louisville Journal, April 15th, 1858."

ITS DENIAL.
UNDENIABLE NOTORIETY.—We observe that some of the newspapers in other States are commenting upon the introduction of a bill into our Legislature to abolish the School System in Kentucky. Mr. McKee the mover of the measure, seems to be gaining a notoriety which, we should suppose, few men would desire. The bill, or of an ignorant party may be agreeable enough for barbarians, or persons half civilized; but men, professing the usual intelligence of American citizens, would be shocked, shun a station to which must be attached an everlasting odium.—Louisville Journal, 1853.

The Kentucky Whip, a Know Nothing paper, which objects to being transferred to the Back Republicans, acknowledges, in the following paragraph which we copy from its last issue, that its party at the North has been entirely absorbed by the Black Republicans—a fact which every man of sense has been aware of for months:

Every word of this is true, and with the Patriot, we deeply regret, therefore, that we have witnessed a tendency on the part of some of our staunchest American friends, North and South, to give up their station and to pass to the other position, and thus contributing to the disorganization and disunion of the Union. We have seen a coterie of Americans in Buffalo, New York, under the eye of Mr. Fillmore, openly chaffering for a union with the Black Republicans, who are sectional in every nerve, fiber, and feature of their organization; the Commercial Advertiser, of that city, which stood up in the desolating conflict of 1856, like a Spartan hero, covered with the dust, and smoke, and wounds of battle, yet undismayed, unconquered—giving its countenance to the proposal. The late election in Philadelphia witnessed the blotting out of the American party, for all practical purposes, in that noble old city.

God's Law's Book.—The July number of this excellent monthly has been received. It is a superior number—full of fine fashion plates, engravings, good stories, poetry, etc. This number commences a new volume, and those who wish to keep posted in the fashions and at the same time secure a large amount of useful and instructive reading matter, should subscribe for it.

Price, \$3 per annum, in advance. Address L. A. GODET, Philadelphia.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that cases of insanity caused by drinking poisoned liquors are of alarming frequency in that city. With the fact so well established that all liquors which are now sold, are more or less drugged, it seems to us that a man must be crazy before he would consent to guzzle them.

MOOREY CURRY.—This wonderful patent secret city, about which so much noise has been made, is now completely overthrown, the depot grounds, the highest point in the town, being now five inches under water.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL BLACK has given his written opinion to the Post Office Department that the business of carrying letters and other mail matter belongs exclusively to the government, and private letter carrying is illegal.

ABSCONDED.—A REWARD.—F. N. W. BERTON, the late Secretary of State in Tennessee, who defaulted to the tune of \$35,000, has absconded instead of settling up. The Governor of the State offers five hundred dollars reward for his apprehension.

LEON DUGAS, Commissioner of Sparta Academy Lottery, Augusta, Ga., June 7th, 1858.

ABOUTA, Georgia, June 4th, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with Leon P. Dugas and Frederick C. Barber, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

Hon. B. CONLEY, Mayor of the City of Augusta.

JAMES M. SMYTHE, Esq., Postmaster of the City of Augusta.

Hon. JOHN P. KING, Formerly U. S. Senator.

Hon. ROBERT HARTIG, of Richmond Va., is the contractor for the great railroad in Brazil.

The End of One of the "Rulers" of New Orleans.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Post thus gives the particulars of the death of one of the great ruffians of the former city:

It was a bar-room in black—let all ruffianism procure a set of salutes—for Abe Phillips, the leader of the Thugs, the grandest of the city, the desperado, and the terror of New Orleans, is no more. His career of uselessness and crime was suddenly, permanently enacted last Tuesday evening, in Canal-street, and he, who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword, the same is equally true of the Bowie-knife and revolver. Phillips was but twenty-eight years of age, of great personal strength, of a murderous disposition, and was the acknowledged captain of all the desperate characters in the city. He had committed more assassinations and brutal assaults with pistol, knife and slug-shot than many a ruffian twice his age, yet gone "unwhipped of justice." Vengeance, however, overtook him at last. (He had given his Bowie-knife to a friend, and he was walking along Canal-street on Tuesday evening, and a man was seen to overtake him, and to put his hand on his shoulder, and walk along with him; then two others were seen to walk up behind Phillips and the first man, and, as soon as they came near, the three instantly and simultaneously shot and stabbed Phillips before he had time to draw either his Bowie-knife or his revolver. He was wounded in the chest, and he fell, and he was lying on the ground, and he was bleeding, and he was dying, and he was dead.

The Lafayette (Ind.) papers of Friday give the following particulars of the disasters in that portion of the State. The Courier of Friday evening says:

The river is now at a flood high, unparalleled in the history of the Wabash Valley. At four o'clock this morning, it reached the high water mark of the memorable flood of 1825, which is about ten inches above the flood of 1844. It continued to rise at the rate of from three to five inches per hour, and at the present writing (Friday) it is two feet and eleven inches higher than ever before. All the tributaries, as far as we can learn by telegraph, from Logansport, Peru, Wabash, Huntington and Fort Wayne, are bank full and rising. At some points above, it has rained, with but slight intermission, for the past forty-eight hours. It was pouring down in torrents at Wabash at the time of writing.

For several hours during the morning the rise was at the rate of one foot per hour! Before noon the bottoms were all overtopped, and an immense amount of drift, fence rails, and bridge timbers were passing down the rapid current. The people who occupy the houses in the bottoms were taken out in skiffs. The cattle moaned in despair; pigs were squealing and chickens were cackling; never before was animal nature so thoroughly unnerved. The destruction is immense and cannot be estimated.

Great Flood in White River—Immense Destruction of Property.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, of Monday.]

On Saturday morning White River, already banded and overflowing, began rising rapidly. In a few hours the whole of West Indianapolis was inundated, the water sweeping through the lowlands, and threatening property and life. Throughout the night, the stream continued swelling. By daylight yesterday morning it had broken over the national road beyond the bridge, and was carrying everything before it. Fences, out-houses, and almost every conceivable description of property about its banks, were swept away. People everywhere on the west side of the river were compelled to bestir themselves, protecting their habitation by embankments and every other means. The chief danger in this locality is on this side of the river. Gulick & Tweed's slaughter house, a large establishment, is pretty well demolished. Roofs have fallen in, the furnace stack is overthrown, the engine and boilers are under water, and the whole premises damaged to the extent of some \$4,000 or \$5,000.

May's pork house, near Gulick & Tweed's is also considerably damaged. The abutments of the Terre Haute Railroad bridge, on each side of the river, were threatened, and activity was used by piling in stone to save them. They are injured to an extent.

The loss of property from this flood must be immense. The river at noon yesterday was at a stage, and had not reached high water mark. It was higher than before, however, for an eighth of a century. From its source to its mouth we shall hear of vast destruction. Throughout the day lumber, houses, stables, out-sheds and all sorts of floating valuables went by. The country everywhere along its course is devastated.

[From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.]

The heavy rains which fell last week raised all the streams to flood height in this region of country, and great has been the destruction of property, bridges, &c. The greatest loss we hear of is that of the line bridge, over the Des Moines, at Edgelyville, which had just been completed at a cost of \$30,000. Our informant, who came down the Des Moines, leaving the capital on Friday morning, says there was a very large rise coming down that river; that there was a general embargo upon the mails, and upon travel of every kind, save by water. At Edgelyville the abutment to the bridge was washed out, only a few stones remaining, and as a rise of six feet was yet to come down it was nearly certain to go altogether.

At Keokuk the railroads were all under water. Five or six miles of the Des Moines river was in excellent boating condition, with a prospect when the rise came down, of more being in the same fix.

Here the river is rising rapidly, with a large rise reported above. Four or five feet more will give us, old settlers say, a river as large as in 1841, the largest rise ever known on the Upper Mississippi. And the report brought by boats from above justify us in expecting four to six feet more.

Public Speaking.

RANKIN R. REVILL, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Owingsville, Bath co., Thursday, June 17.

Morehead, Rowan co., Friday, June 18.

Flemingsburg, Fleming co., Saturday, June 19.

Clarksburg, Lewis co., Monday, June 21.

Greensburg, Greenup co., Tuesday, June 22.

Clarksburg, Greenup co., Wednesday, June 23.

Clarksburg, Greenup co., Thursday, June 24.

Grayson, Carter co., Friday, June 25.

Johns River, Carter co., Saturday, June 26.

Lawrence co., Sunday, June 28.

Geo. Roberts, Lawrence co., Tuesday, June 29.

West Liberty, Morgan co., Thursday, July 1.

Adamsville, Morgan co., Friday, July 2.

Adamsville, Morgan co., Saturday, July 3.

Prestonburg, Floyd co., Monday, July 5.

Pikeville, Pike co., Tuesday, July 6.

The river Still Rising—Condition of the Levee.

[From the St. Louis News, Saturday Evening.]

The river continues to increase in magnitude and violence. It has risen two feet since noon yesterday, and is still rising at nearly the same rate, without any present indication of coming to a stand. It is a majestic and terrible thing to look at, sweeping past the city, and bearing on its turbulent bosom huge heads of drift and wrecks, at a rate that would do credit to an ordinary steamboat.

The entire levee is now covered with water, and the space between the steamboats lying against the brow of the levee and the stores resembles a miniature river itself. Near Morgan street the water is so deep that a steamer might float without rubbing the bottom, and the river has reached a point twenty feet from the end of streets running perpendicularly to the levee. Of course, all the first floors of the levee stores are deserted; their doors are closed, and they are as silent and desolate as though they had been abandoned for ages. The river is not yet as high as it was in 1844 and 1851, but it will not take it more than forty-eight hours, at its present rate of rising, to attain the mark of 1851.

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NOTICE.—Wishing to vote a full Democratic ticket at the ensuing August election, for county officers, W. B. TREMERE, is desired to stand in nomination for Clerk of the County Court.

MANY DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce W. B. TREMERE as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court. June 4-1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

CLERK COUNTY COURT, ANDERSON CO.

We are authorized to announce A. P. RANDALL as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Anderson county.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED

Immediately, 10,000 men to engage in the sale of the most popular selling books in America. Invalids, Mechanics, farmers and teachers. Wishing to travel will find this to be a very profitable and pleasant business, enabling them to see the country, and make money at the same time. Agents now in the business are clearing from \$500 to \$1,500 per year. For full particulars and a list of Books, address, H. M. Rullison, Queen City Publishing House, 141 Main street Cincinnati, Ohio; or if living east, D. Rullison, Philadelphia.

J. L. MOORE & SON,

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. JAS. WILLIAMS, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and nothing but DYSPEPSIA, (as advertised in another column) has, by its own merits, obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians acquainted with its properties, are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced, by observation, of its great efficacy in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function. Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this Elixir, been restored to perfect health, as attested certificates testify.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained—for Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galls Sprain, Pole Evil, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal for Man or Beast. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. SMITH, Ridgefield, Conn." S. LARSON, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin,) but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for \$150.—Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all responsible dealers throughout the world. Beware of any other "Bragg's Liniment." It is a base imitation.

FARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New-York. [June 3-1858.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOSELEY'S

Tubular Wrought Iron

ARCH BRIDGES AND ROOFS.

THESE Bridges and Roofs have now been fully tested in the most severe manner, and are found to be of such a nature, that they cannot be excelled. The Roofs are wholly of Wrought Iron, or mixture of Wood and Iron. The Bridges are wholly Wrought Iron except the floor, which is wood, like the floors of ordinary Bridges.

We are prepared to make these structures in any quantities at prices about as follows:

Railroad Bridges, 50 feet span, 2,600 lbs, \$17 50 per foot, 100 feet span, 3,600 lbs, \$25 00 per foot.

Common Road or Turnpike, 30 feet span, 2,600 lbs, \$5 50 per foot.

Roofs, 10 feet width, 6 feet width of building, \$25 per 100 square feet, part wood and part iron, from \$12 to \$20 per square.

Increase of span of bridges or width of building makes an increase of price, but the increase in price is more than the increase of wooden structures.

We can furnish Iron of every size to work into bridges and roofs and buildings, or other companies buying the right to use them and the iron of us, can make their own structures, one-third less than the above prices. Our structures weigh only from 1-4 to 1-10 that of wood, difference in freight for a long distance bears our work. In a few days we will have at our factory, 405 West Third street in this city, four different specimens of our Roofs, which we will inspect them to their satisfaction. We beg them to give us a call, as all our work is warranted, and we claim to be ordinary, and we will preserve a pleasing completion and approval. Payments being secured on contracting. Office, No. 69, West Third street, Cincinnati, O. June 17, 1858-1859 Wm. MOSELEY & CO.

GODFREY'S

Extract of Elder Flowers,

FOR SOFTENING THE SKIN AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.

EGENE DUFFY, 609 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole agent for the United States.

